and Stude.

JAPANESE ADVANCING ON PORT ARTHUR IN TWO BODIES.

For Two Days Admiral Ito Daved the Chinese War Shipe Innido Wel-Mat-Wel Marbor to Come Out and Fight, but They Wouldn't-Tamagata's Recent Victory-Japan Belects Our Gar of Mediation-The Overtures Munt Come from China

Lospon, Nov. 21 .- A despatch from Che-Foo to the Central News reports that the Japanese have captured a fort two miles west of Port Arthur. The Chinese have taken refuge upon he highest hill in the vicinity, and it is reported that they are short of provisions. The Japanese are advancing down the peninsula in two

The safety of the American missionaries at Tung-Chow is threstened, and the United States cruiser Baltimore has gone to their assistance. The Central News has received a despatch from Tokio saying that Admiral Ito, in mand of the Japanese fleet, telegraphs from Talien-Wan under date of Nov. 18 that the principal Chinese fleet, with four gunboats, is lying inside the harbor at Wei-Hai-Wei, and that although for two days the Japanese fiset has made every effort to induce the Chinese ves sels to come out the attempts have proved fruit less. Admiral Ito has now returned to Talien-Wan, leaving a portion of the fleet watching for the appearance of the enemy outside of the har

bor at Wel-Hal-Wel. LONDON, Nov. 22.-The Morning Post says this merning: "It was hardly possible to expect Japan to answer the States otherwise in regard to the offer of mediation. Nothing in the renly, however, can possibly be construed as a desire on the Mikado's part to continue the war. China cught not to delay longer the necessary overtures. Any further losses must be on her

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.-The Japanese Legation to-day received, via St. Petersburg, official of the victory by the Japanese army under Marshal Yamagata over the Chipose army under Gen. Ma at Sin-Yuen. The Chinese numbered 20,000, and after three hours fighting, from 6 to 9 o'clock, on the morning of the 18th, they fied to the morth. The Japanese eaptured five guns, with the loss of no men.

Becretary Gresham has received the reply of the Japanese Government to the offer of mediation made by our Government between Japan and China. The reply is withheld for the present, but its nature has been distinctly known in Washington for several days, and has been plainly foreshadowed in United Press despatches. These despatches have not been dated "Tokio," although the news came originally from there, but as it wasdirectly communicated to the United Press from sources nearer home, it was placed under the headlines to which it properly belonged.

On Nov. 16 to was stated in these despatches. hting, from 6 to 9 o'clock, on the morning of

properly belonged:

On Nov. 16 is was stated in these despatches, on direct authority, that the reply of the Japanese Cabinet would be received here on Monday or Tuesday at the latest, and that it would be to the effect that Japan must first hear from Jana directly, and that in the mean time hostilities would continue. Accompanied by Secretary Carlisle, Secretary Gresham drove out to Woodley yesterday afternoon between 4 and 5 o'clock to consult Mr. Cleveland, and laid the reply received from Japan before him. The history of the negotiations appears to be as follows:

we;
Some weeks ago the Tsung-ll-Yaman of the forgn office of China intimated through Minister
enby that it would be pleased to have the
nited States join other powers in an intervenon between China and Japan. This suggeson the United States promptly declined to fol-

low.

Later, however, a letter was addressed to Minister Dun at Tokio setting forth the kindly feeling of the United States for the two countries, and instructing him to ask whether or not, in case circumstances arose which might make such a course desirable, it would be perfectly agreeable to Jaran to receive an offer of mediation from the United States. He was told to say that the United States had no desire to check the victorious course of the Japaness forces, and that the Japaness authorities should not feel under any duress to respond affirmatively to the suggestion.

that the Japanese authorities should not feel under any duress to respond affirmatively to the suggestion.

This letter was laid before the Japanese Cabinet and by it considered for some days. The reply of the Cabinet was received in Washington on Sunday and translated on Monday. In its communication the Cabinet express their high appreciation of the kindly feeling on the part of the United States for their country, and recognize the spirit which prompted the suggestion. But mismisch, they continue, as the success of their army and navy has been unvarying and unbroken from the first they believe that overtures for peage should be initiated by China. Any communication on this score, it is suggested, might very properly be made through the representatives of the United States in China and Japan, who also represent the interests of the citizens of the other sountry at their posts.

The correspondence, it is asserted, contained no direct offer of mediation of it. The condition in which the matter is left, it is said, is particularly gratifying to Japan, for now, in case of any emergency or exigency arising which would make it desirable for her to do so, she can confidently ask for the intervention of the United States. The reply from Japan to the United States is said to be quite different in tone from those sant by her to other powers to similar suggestions respecting mediation or intervention, the purport of which has been made known to the State Department.

OYAMA'S KINDLY POLICY.

Me Orders Mis Soldiers to Treat the Chinese Civilians Gently.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Nov. 21 .- The steamship Empress of China arrived here last evening from Yokohama and the East. All advices red by her indicate that the Chinese do no intend to defend Port Arthur vigorously. The retreat of the Ping Yang squadron to Wel-Hai-Wei confirms this news. There has been great uncertainty as to just where the second army of the Japanese landed preparatory to attacking Port Arthur, but there is now no doubt that they landed at Shi Tain Tse, a place not marked on the ordinary map, but charts show that it lies in a bay considerably north of Talien-Wan, ninety-six miles from Port Arthur. The Chinese were totally unprepared for a descent at such a place. A reconnoitring force landed, but found o traces of the enemy, and then signalled to the transports, which at once advanced along the coast, the object being to carry troops by

ship as far as possible. The behavior of the Pel Yang squadron in failing to make a strong resistance to the landing of a Japanese army so near a place of such strategic importance as Port Arthur caused much comment. The Chinese had doubtless cotained information sufficiently accourate to know about where the Japanese would disembark, yet Admiral Ting's ships carefully avoided coming in range of the guns of the Japanese fleet. Furthermore, no warning was conveyed and sixteen junks laden with material for constructing forts fell into the hands of the Jap-

On the date of sailing of the Empress of China, Nov. 9, the press was urging the people to feel no uneasiness at the lack of news of a decisive eration, reminding them that Field Marshal Yamagata has all along pursued a masterly

policy of silence before a victory.
Gen. Count Oyama, Commander-in-Chief of second army, has issued the following general order to the troops under his command :

Our army fights for the right and in accordance with the principles of civilization. Our enemies are the military forces of a country with which we are at war, not the individuals of the country. Against the force of our foe we must fight with all resolution, but so soon as any of his soldiers surrender, are taken prisor ers, or receive wounds, they cease to be enemies, and it becomes our duty to treat them with all kindness. These principles have already been enunciated by the Minister of State for War. They at ply with atili greater force to the peaceful inhabitants of ab enemy's couldry. Except in cases where the inhabitants offer opposition they should be treated with the utmost consideration. The smallest thing should not be stolent from them. Should urgent need arise to procure articles or utensils belonging to them, a proper price must be tald for them. Every possible effort should be made to instil feelings of confidence, and to prove to the people that we are animated by the benevolent intention of leaving them in tranquility.

"I believe that the solders under my command are already imbued with these principles, and that they will not commit any lawless act; but it is important that the laborers accompanying the army should be similarly histracted, and should be required to observe these regulations. All transgressions should be visited with severe punishment, parton being it no cases extended.

"The army has now left our country, and it is and it becomes our duty to treat them with all

inh severe punishment, pardon being to me fith severe punishment, pardon being to me assessantly has now left our country, and it is "The outer the sheary's territory. Therefore about to enter the enemy's territory. Therefore this order is inside. Officers commanding di-visions are held responsible that its impor-sionid are held responsible that its impor-sionid he conveyed to all under their erders, and that its instructions be carefully observed to the such that the virtue of our gracious cov-

Great convenience to Japanese merchants is afforded by the Government permitting the export of muslin into Cores by Government transports.

The Mitsul family and Mitsul Bank have contributed 10,000 yen to the Red Cross Society of Japan. The students of girls schools in Tokio and Yokohama are holding a charity bazaar, the proceeds to be used to purchase comforts for the Japanese soldiers, according to custom.

Some of the leading Japanese peers are discussing a scheme for making generous contribute 2,500,000 yen out of the Peers' Club fund to the treasury to be used for war expenses. The committee states that this is but the first step toward filling the grave duty that the peers owe to the throne and the nation, and enjoins the peers to practice economy in their living, so as to be able to do their part in subscribing to the war fund.

It is both interesting and touching to read the list of contributors to the war fund as their names appear in the columns of the vernacular press. Even the poorest contribute their mites, laborers, artisans, servants, coolies, and all who earn their bread by the sweat of their brow. A Tokio paper recently published a list of contributions taken from the servantact the various foreign instructors in the Imperial University. The sum given was not a large one, but it plainly showed that every one had cheerfully contributed to the best of his ability.

Among more noticeable instances of devotion to the nation's cause a metropolitan journal cites the case of a widow and her daughter, the pensioned survivors of a Captain who fell in the Satsuma rebellion. They are said to be denying themselves to an almost incredible extent in order that the larger part of their pittance may go to the war fund, and they spend all their time in making wadded mittens for the soldiers afield, a particular species of hand covering that owne seven the land forces of the belligerents. Prince Arisagawa is President of the society. His Highness Prince Arisagawa is President of the society. His Highness prince

Some of the vernacular press comments on the war make piquant reading:
"Nothing short of blowing in the gates of Pekin," observes the Hochia, "will suffice to arouse the senile China from her long lethargy and lead her into the path of civilization and enlightenment, so that she may never again play the part of the great peace disturber of the East. A light punishment would be powerless to make her recognize her error and learn the value of peace and civilization. During the last fifty years England and France have more than once chastised her vice and ignorance, taking from her Hong Kong and Annam and a great deal of treasure and blood. These misfortunes made her even more vicious and barbarous than before toward Englishmen and Frenchmen. Her European experiences show that no half measures can do much to straighten the crooked hearts or soften experiences show that no half measures can do much to straighten the crooked hearts or soften the hard brains of the proud Celestials. Not, therefore, to gratify her own thirst for conquest, but for the sake of humanity and civilization, and most of all for China's sake, Japan should not listen to any foreign intervention until the four hundred provinces of the colossal kingdom have been made to recognize the glory of the Rising Sun."

not listen to any foreign intervention until the four hundred provinces of the colossal kingdom have been made to recognize the glory of the 'Rising Sun.'"

In regard to Japan's commerce with China and Corea during the war, it is found on examining the trade returns that the war has on the whole been beneficial to trade. The foreign trade of the year has shown great progress as compared with 1892 and 1803. Awed by the war, people unadvisedly talk of it as though it had caused considerable retrogression, but the fact is quite the reverse. In the commerce with Hong Kong there was in September an increase of 443,000 yen over the imports and exports of the same month the previous year. In the various items of commerce between Japan and China the greatest increase has been effected in coal, copper, matches, and some marine products. Japanese-Corean commerce is extremely flourishing, showing a marked improvement over last year. This is partly due to the increase of Japanese in Corea, and also to the fact that Japanese merchants have displaced their Chinese rivals in the Corean market, Notwithstanding this showing, Admiral Viscount Enomoto, Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, seems dissatisfied with Japan's foreign commerce, and invited some leading business men to his official residence to discuss Japan's trade policy. Their deliberations were based upon certain interrogatories propounded by the Minister. The answers to these questions disclosed the facts that failure to direct importation is due to a want of experience, a too sanguine and progressive spirit, and a desire to gain immediate benefits; that the present commerce of Japan cannot be considered entirely stationary; that in such commodities as coal, copper, sulphur, cereals, silk cloths, and fancy wares, many direct transactions have been made by Japanese merchants. In silk and tea, however, there have been few direct transactions, but the number of merchants exporting silk direct is increasing. For the effective use of capital companies are to be preferre

regard to the extension of Japan's foreign commerce.

The Japan Mail says: "A despatch from Shanghal states that the Chinese Court and Government are leaving Pekin, but experience has taught us that no intelligence from Shanghal is trustworthy. Ichol seems the only available place for the court to remove to, and Ichol offers no better advantages than Pekin, therefore we believe the story must be relegated to the rank of shanghal canards, now so familiar."
The steamer Hoyeru, which was leaving Hong Kong for Shanghal, was detained for having on board a quantity of saltpetre, which the Japanese objected to being forwarded, it being contraband of war. The ship was detained whils the saltpetre was removed, and owing to the delay the mails she carried were transferred to another vessel for transportation.

Brooklyn's League of Loyal Citizens Meets. Brooklynites who oppose consolidation with this city and who have organized a League of Loyal Citizens, held a meeting in the Art Asso-ciation rooms in Brooklyn last night to complete organization. Mr. W. C. Redifield presided, and Secretary Bart read a number of lasters from promisent citizens, among them being C. A. Moore, Congressian Coombs, and the Rev. Ir. Theodore L. Cuyler. Dr. Cuyler wrote of the "prepasterous project of whing out Brooklyn's identity."

W. C. Redifield was made permanent Chair-man, and the following additional officers were elected: Vice-Presidents, A. F. Britton and D. G. Harriman: Secretary, Edward Harr, and Tressurer, A. Augustus Low. Loyal Citizens, held a meeting in the Art Asso-

Toronto's Boodle Cases.

TORONTO, Ont., Nov. 21.-Investigation into the alleged Aldermanic boodling in connection with municipal contracts was resumed to-day. with municipal contracts was resumed to-day. Otto fractich, testified that on July 17, 1865, he was approached by Alderman Hewitt and ex-Alderman J. it. Verrall separately, but near the same time, and was told that unless he put up \$15,000 mistender for a special paving contract had no chance of going through. He refused to put up a cent, and the same night the decision of the council giving him the contract was reached and us lost it.

oreign may be known beyond these domains, and that the temper of our troops may be appreciated by the world.

The discipline maintained by the Japanese troops in the field and their abstention from contrast with the conduct of the Chieses. Field Marshal Yanagana telegraphs that the Chieses, retreating drown the Yalu River from Chiu Marshal Yanagana telegraphs that the Chieses, retreating drown the Yalu River from Chiu and Thak-Ka-sham. That must have been out of pure lust of pillage and destruction, for the two places lie entirely apart from the Japanese armyl route to Mukden.

Apart for The many and the Chieses armyl route to Mukden.

The Captain of the describing medical protection for the cooles employed by the army, and with a view of soliciting the support of the subject. Owing to the want of transportation facilities where the armies are overaing, thousands of cooles are employed. It is through them that the provisions and amountions are providing medical arrangements for them.

The Captain of the despatch vessel of the British fleet recently, meeting the first flying railed for permission to baged one of the Japanese vessels, and told her officers that he had visited Port Arthur the previous day and ascertained was; that the ships sunk in the naval battle way; that the ships sunk in the naval battle way; that the ships sunk in the naval battle way; that the ships sunk in the naval battle way; that the ships sunk in the naval battle way; that the ships sunk in the naval battle way; that the ships sunk in the naval battle way; that the ships sunk in the naval battle way; that the ships sunk in the naval battle way; that the ships sunk in the naval battle way; that the ships sunk in the naval battle way; that the ships sunk in the naval battle way; that the ships sunk in the naval battle way; that the ships sunk in the naval battle way; that the ships sunk in the naval battle way; that the ships sunk in the naval battle way; that the ships sunk in the naval battle way that the ships sunk in the naval battle States also granted to these tribes the power of self-government, not to conflict with the Consti-tution. They have demonstrated their incapacity to govern themselves, and no higher duty can rest upon the Government that granted this authority than to revoke it when it has so lamentably failed."

The Commission consists of ex-Senator Henry L. Dawes of Massachusetts, Meredith H. Kidd of Indiana, and Archibald S. McKennon of Arkaness. They went to the Indian Territory Arkanass. They went to the Indian Territory early in the present year, and in February addressed a convention of all the civilized tribes except the Seminoles, explaining fully the policy of the Government and the reasons for desiring a change. At first a strong inclination was manifested toward taking steps looking to negotiations, but despatches from Washington, representing that the Government would hold to the treaty provisions and make no change unless they desired it, resulted in the adoption of resolutions to resist any change and to decline to negotiate. At the invitation of the various tribes, the members of the Commission went among the people and made addresses on the objects of their mission, but the Councils of all the tribes, except the Cherokees, passed resolutions refusing all negotiations.

Propositions were made during the summer by the Commission to divide all lands among the Indians, except town sites and coal and mineral deposits, which were to be sold and the proceeds divided among the people. Each citizen was to receive sufficient land for a good home, and all intruders were to be removed. A final adjustment of all claims against the United States was also promised, and after these and other propositions had been carried into effect, Congress was also promised, and after these and other propositions had been carried into effect, Congress was also promised, and after these and other propositions had been carried into effect, Congress was also promised, and after these and other propositions had been carried into effect, Congress was also promised, and after these and other propositions had been carried into effect, Congress was also promised, and after these and other propositions had been carried into effect, Congress was also form a Territorial Government. An answer to these propositions was requested by the 1st of October, but no answer has been received. The Cherokee Council alone asked further time. early in the present year, and in February ad-

an answer to these propositions was requisited by the 1st of October, but no answer has been received. The Cherokee Council alone asked further time.

The Commission says that the Indians refuse to seil any portion of their land. It also says that the full-bloods are less fit for citizenship than they were twenty years ago. All progress with them has been arrested. The Commission thinks that the Indians deserve little consideration in their demands that the national Government remove white neople from their territory, as the whites were induced to settle by the Indians and had lived up to their agreements. Shrewd, whites, through internarriage with the Indians, have obtained valuable lands for pasturage and cultivation in violation of the agreements with the United States, and some of these have secured from 30,000 to 60,000 acres. This has resulted in preventing the real Indian from obtaining possession of any part of his common property. In one tribe, with a total territory of 3,040,000 acres, sixty-one citizens have enclosed and hold 1,237,000 acres, more than a third of the property belonging to 14,632 citizens. This is a violation of the plain terms of the treaty, and a perversion of the uses and purposes for which the territory was conveyed to the Indians.

The influx of white citizens and the fallure of the tribal governments to observe and enforce the treaty stipulations for the protection of citizens, and the lamentable corruption of these governments in all their branches, have brought the Commission to the conclusion that it is impossible to enforce the executory provisions of the treates. All the functions of the tribal governments in all their branches, have brought the Commission to the conclusion that it is impossible to enforce the executory provisions of the treates. All the functions of the tribal governments, the members of the Commission say, have become powerless to protect the life and property of the citizen. The courts of Justice ernments, the members of the Commission say, have become powerless to protect the life and property of the citizen. The courts of justice have become helpless and paralyzed. Violence, robbery, and murder are almost of daily occurrence, and no effective measures of restraint or punishment are put forth to suppress crime. Railroad trains are stopped and their passengers robbed within a few miles of populous towns. "A reign of terror exists," the Commission adds, "and harbarous outrages, almost impossible of belief, are enacted, and their perpetrators hardly find it necessary to shundaily intercourse with their victims."

The Commission heard that fifty-three murders occurred in one of the tribes in September and October, and no one was brought to justice. The tribal governments, they contend, have fallen into the hands of cunning politicians, while the real Indians have little to do in their management.

Commander Smith Disobeys Orders, WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.-Last week order were issued by the Navy Department directing a court martial to meet at the Washington Navy Yard to trg Commander F. H. Smith, retired, for "scandalous conduct" and "disobedience of the orders of the Secretary of the Navy." The court met yesterday, as directed, but Com-mander Smith did not appear. His failure to report was communicated to the Navy Depart-ment, and it was decided to order his arrest. To-day a telegram was received at the Navy De-partment from Commander Smith saying that he would be here to-morrow. Commander Smith's failure to report yesterday as ordered may result in his having to stand trial upon a new specification under the disobedience charge. a court martial to meet at the Washington Navy

The Coming Session of Congress.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21 .- At the Post Office of the House of Representatives to-day it was reported that twenty-five members of the House have arrived in Washington, preparatory to the reassembling of Congress on Dec. 3 next. The rst official sign of the forthcoming session will first official sign of the forthcoming session will be in the meeting of several sub-committees of the House Committee on Appropriations, called by Chairman Sayers for to-morrow. These are the sub-committee on the District of Columbia bill, on the Fortifications bill, and on the Pen-sion bill. One of these three bills, and probably two—the Pension and Fortifications—will be ready to report to the House when it meets, hepresentative Sayers of Texas, Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, reached here to-night.

Capt. Parter's Scatence Approved. WASHINGTON, Nov. 21-- The acting Secretary of the Navy has approved the following sentence of the general court martial in the case of Capt. Carlile P. Porter, United States

Marine Corps, recently tried at the Norfolk Navy Yard for drunkenness:
"To be suspended from rank and duty for the period of one year on half pay, and during such suspension to retain his present number on list of Captains of the Marine Corps."
He is a son of the late Admiral Porter. News of the Navy. WASHINGTON, Nov. 21. Orders have been saued from the Navy Department attaching the cruiser Castine to the South Atlantic station.

She will leave New York for Rio about Dec. 15

Commodore Norton, who has been ordered to command the squadron, will join the Newark at Rio by way of England, sailing from New York Dec. 19.

The training ship Portsmouth arrived at Newport, R. L. to-day. She left Funchal. Madeira, lust fifty days ago, and for the past week some concern has been manifested as to her safety. \$10,770,000 for Pensions WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.- The Secretary of the

interior to-day drew his warrant on the Secretary of the Treasury for \$10,770,000 to be used payment of pensions on Dec. 4. The agencies there payments will be made and the amounts in payment or pensions on Dec. s. The agencies where payments will be made and the amounts required by each are as follows:
Washington, B. C., S., 055,000; San Francisco, 5050,000; Detroit, \$1,750,000; Columbus, O., 51,700,000; Boston, \$1,875,000; Augusta, M.S., \$740,000. Highest of all in Leavening Power .- Latest U.S. Gov't Report

Oyal Baking Powder ABSOLUTELY PURE

LOOKING FOR A NEW PASTOR. Many Statesmen in Washington Left Withont a Spiritual Guide,

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21 .- The sudden resignaion and departure to Europe of Dr. William Alvin Bartlett leaves many of the statesmen of Washington without a spiritual guide and deprives the most influential church in Washington of its favorite pastor. More than this, the difficult and delicate task of selecting an unusually effective preacher is forced upon the New York Avenue Presbyterian Church; for that church depends altogether on the pulpit abilities of its minister. since the church edifice is plain to shabbiness, and there is no choir and no approach to a ritual. President Cleveland has a rew at Dr. Sunderland's church, and Mrs. Cleveland is a regular attendant there, but the Vice-President and his family attend the New York Ave. nue Church, as do also the Hon. Hoke Smith and Secretary Gresham, when the latter goes anywhere. Senator Gorman's Puritanic face adorns the end of one of the best pews on the middle siele, just in front of the old Lincoln pew, and Justice Harlan has a sent near by. Senator Gordon is a regular attendant, and Senator Frye is closely identified with the church work. Mrs. Lamont sits across the aisle from Senator Gorman. The families of Senators Proctor and Brice and Senator and Mrs. Faulkner are always in church during the sessions of Congress. Of the members of the House, Mr. Burrows is the most prominent in the congrega-

tion.

Ex.-Secretary of State John W. Foster is one of the elders, and is on the committee to secure a new pastor. The church is orthodox to the backbone, and no Briggs man or second probationist will be called. Dr. Bartlett would hardly be called orthodox in his views, but on the two points above adverted to be was entirely sound; and, moreover, he was a capital preacher, and out of the church, and a good pastor. Already scores of letters have been received from would-be candidates; but the committee is going very slow in selecting a minister. Meanfrom would-be candidates; but the committee is going very slow in selecting a minister. Meantime Dr. Patton, the President of Princeton, is supplying the pulpit in order to tone up the orthodoxy of the church and keep the great congregation together.

It is understood that the eyes of the committee are turned westward, where doctrinal departures are not so common as they are in the East, and it is likely that a middle-aged clergyman from one of the Middle States will be asked to accept the \$6,000 salary and the fine parsonage.

POWERS OF GENERAL APPRAISERS. Controversy Between the Members of the Board and Secretary Caritale,

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21 .- An interesting controversy between Secretary Carlisle and the Board of General Appraisers is in progress as to the right of the Secretary of the Treasury to investigate the facts upon which the decisions of the Board are based. General Appraisers Charles H. Ham and H. M. Somerville of New York came to Washington to-day, by special appointment, to discuss the subject with Secretary Carlisle and Assistant Secretary Hamlin. The controversy arose some time ago, and there has been considerable correspondence between the Treasury officials and the Board of General Appraisers. The members of the Board contend that under the wording of the act creating the Board of General Appraisers, there is no appeal from the decision of the Board. Secretary Carlisle insists that the General Appraiser are officers of the Treasury Department, and, therefore, they are within the jurisdiction of the Secretary.

fore, they are within the Jurisdiction of the Secretary.

The controversy recently arose over the action of the General Appraisers in denying the right of the Secretary to make an investigation to ascertain the facts upon which the former based his decision in a reappraisement case. The Secretary appealed to Attorney-General Olney for an opinion as to the scope of the powers and duties of the General Appraisers under the Customs Administrative act. The Attorney-General Appraisers are officers of the Treasury Department, and that the Secretary is authorized to make any investigation of their actions he may deem proper. The whole question was thoroughly discussed at the Treasury Department to-day, and the Secretary adhered to his original decision, which is backed up by the opinion of the Attorney-General. Messra, Ham and Somerville are not entirely satisfied with the ruling of the Secretary, and they asked for a further hearing on the subject to-imorrow. In the mean time none of the narties interested are inclined to make a detailed statement until the decision of the Secretary is formally announced.

DRUGGISTS' HOUSEWARMING. The Pharmacentical Club Bines in Its New Club House.

Fifty members of the Pharmaceutical Club eat down to their first club dinner last night in their pretty new rooms at 37 East Nineteenth street. No papers were read nor speeches made. The club was incorporated in August and has now 165 active members. Its membership will only be limited to the number of men in good standing in the drug business who care to join. Papers on scientific subjects connected with the drug business will be read every Thursday. The officers are as follows: President, Robert J. Bell; Vice-President, John W. Bachelder; Treasurer, Frank A. Barnes, and Secretary, Velle A. Wood.

Denmark Raises as Embargo Against
American Beef,

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21. - Denmark, according o a despatch received at the State Department to-day, has joined Germany in raising an embargo against American beef and fresh meat. The same excuse is given, the discovery of Texas The same excuse is given, the discovery of Texas fever. This Government will do—as it did when Germany raised her embargo direct the American Minister to make representations that there is no Texas fever among our cattle, and to assure Denmark that no harm would come to her inhabitants even if there were. The classing of the Denmark market to our beef and fresh-meat trade would not matter so much but it is feared that the rest of Europe will follow the example set by Germany, and that a general embargo against American cattle and fresh beef will be raised.

Dr. Holub, the African Explorer, Arrives, Among the passengers on the steamship Rhaetla, from Hamburg, which got up to Quarantine last night, are Dr. Emil Holub and Dr. Rosa Holub, his wife. Dr. Holub is an African explorer. He has come to this country to lecture before the American Geographical Society in this city and the Smithsonian Institution in Washington.

His Eye Torn Out.

Louis Kranenbach, a driver who lives in Striker's lane, near West Fifty-second street, fell off a coach at 117th street and First avenue early last evening. He struck heavily, and his skull was fractured. In falling a snapor buckle on the harness caught his right eye and tore it out. He was taken to the Harlem Hospital.

Maybe He Saved the Other Man's Life. Rosario Bacelon of 70 Union street, Brooklyn, while working yesterday in the hold of the steamer Manhassett, at Erie Railway Pier 2 in Jersey City, had his leg broken. A man on deck called to him through the hatchway. As Baceloa looked up the man lost his balance and fell on top of him.

SPARKS FROM THE TELEGRAPH. A ten per cent reduction in the pay of all Lehigus alley cuployees who receive \$1.000 per anaum or ver will go hat effect on Dec. 1. The cut is the result f poor coal trade.

t poor coal traile.

The trial of Mrs. Elizabeth Miller at Fonda, N. Y.,
harged with causing the death of the lufant child of
ore unmarried daughter, coded yesterday with a verlot of acquittal. Mrs. Miller is about 60 years of age. The State Board of Railroad Commissioners yester-day granted the application of the Assessi Electric Railroad Company of Brood by for permission to use electric power on New York avenue from Fulton Street to Atlantic avenue.

When Baby was nick, we gave her Castoria. When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria. When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria. When she had Children, she gave them Castoria. MORTON WILL BE HERE TO-DAY. Office Sechers and Their Friends Will Make

It Interesting for Him. Governor-elect Morton is expected in town from his country home at .Rhinecliff some time to-day. Mr. Morton is considering the names submitted to bim for his military staff. It is understood that this staff is to be an aristocratic affair. Not only John Jacob Astor, but a score of others are said to be willing to serve.

While Mr. Morton is in town it is also exwhile Mr. Morton is in town it is also expected that he will give some attention to the demands of office sockers. There are several applicants for Isaac G. Perry's place. He is the Commissioner of the new Capitoi at Albany, and has received \$7,500 a year for nearly a generation. The Hepublicans want the place, and they point out that Mr. Perry must have by this time a malest fortune, inarmuch as besides his salary for twelve years as Commissioner he has received handsome fees on all the architectural plans of State assemals and asylums and other public buildings.

Sam Morris, that hurricane Republican of Troy, has been in town several days waiting for Mr. Morton. Morris wants to be Commissioner of Public Works at Albany. This is a neat job, and Morris and all his Republican friends of Troy, including the Mugwump contingent, are hustling to land him. Should Mr. Morris fall in this effort any old thing with a good salary will be just as good, but Mr. Morton surely must do something for Mr. Morris, at least that was the yell at the Fifth Avenue and elsewhere last night. Congressman-elect Black of Troy has been down here endeavoring to ald Mr. Morris.

The New York and Brooklyn Republican Assemblymen had a confab at the Republican free New York and Brooklyn Republican Fibo New York and Brooklyn Republican Fibo New York and Brooklyn Republican free two, and the sentiment was favorable to Hamilton Fish of Putnam to be the next Speaker of the Assembly. The Greater New York bill was discussed, but no conclusion was reached concerning its merits or its future. The majority of those present appeared to be against the measure. pected that he will give some attention to the

HUDSON COUNTY'S RECOUNT. Far It Does Not Differ Much from the

Yote as Already Announced, The recount of ballots cast in Hudson county

at the last election began resterday in the Circuit Court room, in Jersey City. The leading politicians of both parties were present. About

politicians of both parties were present. About 8:30 A. M. six police patrol wagons, with 132 ballot boxes, guarded by policemen, drove up in front of the Court House.

The six Commissioners appointed by the Court to conduct the recount sat around six tables, arranged in a semi-circle. The watchers closely scrutinized each ballot as it was taken from the string. The lawyers on both sides moved around from one table to another. Justice Lippincott was in the court room up to 10 o'clock last night, supervising the count and deciding disputed points.

supervising the count and deciding disputed points.

The recount was only slightly different from the vote as efficially announced by the county canvassers. In the Fifth precinct of the First district the ballots had been placed on the string without the official envelopes. As this is contrary to law, Justice Lippincott was appealed to. There were 197 ballots. The Republicans wanted the vote of the precinct thrown out, but the Democratic lawyers objected. The precinct gave a large Democratic majority. Justics Lippincott reserved decision.

SENATOR HILL IN TOWN.

He Will Take a Short Rest in the South Before Going to Washington.

Senator Hill came down from Albany last rening and went to the Hotel Normandie. He will take a short rest in the South before going to Washington. Mayor Gilrey, Corporation to washington. Mayor Girroy. Corporation Counsel Clark, and others called on Senator Hill and gossiped about the campaign. The Senator assured all of his visitors that he was never in better health, save for a slight hoarseness, which is reminiscent of the fighting campaign he conducted. The Senator has had a number of interesting conversations with Gov. Flower and other Democrats since election day, and things are considered to be bright and interesting in the future for all true blue Democrats.

THE PANAMA CANAL.

Isthmians Have No Faith in the Work of PANAMA, Nov. 14.- The Star and Herald of this date, in commenting upon the resumption

of work on the unfinished canal, says: "Now that the excitement of the news received here a month or so ago regarding the formation of the new canal company and the resumption of very little in the new scheme after all. The extraordinarily low rate of 70 cents per day. which at the exchange to gold is only worth

which at the exchange to gold is only worth about 33, being paid workmen, finds but very few eager for the hard labor of canal work. All the negro laborers along the line struck last Friday for \$1 a day, but finding the company was not anxious about them some of them returned to work yesterday at the old figure. The high price of food stuffs makes it almost impossible for men to live on these wages. One item alone may be cited: Meat formerly selling at 10 cents per pound is now ticketed 35; everything cise is in proportion.

A number of Europeans, chiefly Italians, are laboring in the places of the negroes.

"People now declare that the showing the new company—which they say is no new company at all—is making is only a game of bluff to get an extension of the concession. All the old machinery and belongings of the company, rotting and rusting here for years, have been puttled up and given a coat of paint to make a good showing, but examination proves that they are almost uscless. It is the general impression now that Frenchmen will never complete the canal. The Isthmians have great faith in Americans for such an undertaking, and compare the great amount of work done by the American Dredging Company with the small performance of the French in the same time."

JOTTINGS ABOUT TOWN.

The fiftieth anniversary of the Ladies' Home Mis atonary Society of the M.E. Church will be celebrated at Carnegie Hall this evening. The Society for instruction in First Aid to the Injured, of 105 Kast Twenty-second street, announces a course to begin next Tuesday afternoon.

Property Clerk Harriot of the Police Department conducted the twenty-ninth auction sale of unclaimed property at Police Readquarters yesterday. The sale netted \$250.

conducted the twenty-ninth auction sale of unclaimed property at Folice it adquarters yeaterday. The sale netted \$280.

Judge Beach has granted indements of absolute divorce to Mary Nielsen from Alfred O. Sleisen, to Sarah Sichotsern and one ph. Nicholsen, and has amulifed the marriage of Sery Elsenberg and Jorris Elsenberg. There will be a meeting of the Archbishop Hughers Memorial Committee at the Holy Cross Lycount, 321. West Forty-third street, this evening at Sociock, to consider means of raising money for a memorial to the Archbishop.

Henry Grundman, otherwise known as "The Baron," was sentenced to three years and four months in State prison by Judge Fringerald in Part 1, of Seneral Seasions yesterday. He pleaded guilty of stealing \$70 from the Process Printing Company.

Police Superintendent Byrnes, who has been suffering from neurosital for several days, it still confined to his home, at 17 West Fifty-eighth street. It was said at Headquarters yesterday that, while his condition was greatly improved, he would not venture out for a few days yet.

There will be three Evacuation days this year, so far as the City Hall bunting is concerned. The anniversary of the day fails on next Sunday, but Mayor Gilroy has directed the flast to be displayed on Seturday, when the Old funard will parade, and on Sunday and on Monday, when the Sons of the Evecution and other patriotic societies will celebrate the event.

Phillip A. Funn, a dealer in deaks, of this city, was arrested yesterday on an order of Justice teleoral has directed the flast to desk of this city, was arrested yesterday on an order of Justice teleoral contestes will celebrate the event.

Phillip A. Funn, a dealer in deaks, of this city, was arrested yesterday on an order of Justice teleoral has dirooklyn in an action brought against him by leaked in this by the serion of the flavolution and other patriotic societies will celebrate the event.

The fight annuar incetting and dinner of the American Frasident Herman and Charles B. Teals, Vice-Precidents, an

Tree of the annual meeting and dinner of the American Trade Free association was held and evening I the rooms of the Hardware Club in the Postal building. These officers were elected: President, L. J. Nul ford: Vice President, John W. Gilson, Frank P. Bern lett. W. M. Fatien: Secretary, W. H. Lawron; Trees are: Charles T. Root; Uprecioes, Tavid Williams, C. Redding, L. D. Gallison, Col. Clifford Thompson.

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Charles East Charge,
Charles Coast Coast Coasta. FABRIC DEPARTMENT.

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DEMOCRATS IN COUNCIL.

MEETING OF THE RINGS COUNTY GENERAL COMMITTEE.

James D. Bell Presiden and Advises That All Brooklyn Bemocrats Get Together Nays They Are Tired of the Old Lenders, The Kings County Democratic General Committee held its first meeting since the defeat of the party in the Athenaum on Atlantic avenue Brooklyn, last night. There was a large attendance. James D. Bell presided. It was decided to hold the primaries for the election of district officers on Dec. 11.

The Campaign Committee presented a report showing that it had saved \$4,805 of the money placed to its credit for campaign purposes. The receipts had been \$23,873,03 and the expenditures \$19,007.78, including \$7,000 for printing and \$6,800 for ward work.

Mr. Bell made an address in which he en-

deavored to account for the defeat of the party. He said that no favorable result could be ob tained by reorganizing, for it seemed that the district system of organization was the only method to be adopted. He believed in at open enrollment and not an enrollment by card, such as had been adopted by the Shepard faction. The vote showd that while the other organization had not polled a vote anywhere near its enrollment, the regular organization had polled 17,000 in excess of the enrollment. Mr. Bell declared that he was willing to agree to any plan that might be for

the good of the party.
"But," he added, "the Democrats of Kings county are not at this time rich enough in votes

county are not at this time rich enough in votes to support the luxury of two Democratic organizations for any great length of time."

The speaker declared that the selection of State Committeemen and the county and city nominations had injured the party in, Kings county because they amacked of the domination of old leaders.

"That the choice of the State Committeemen," he said, "was unfortunate there can be no doubt. It pleased neither the public nor the organization—using this latter word in the sense of the Democrats organized for party purposes and represented by this body. That choice injured the party organization because it proclaimed in unmistakable language that the men who led the party in 1893, and prior thereto, had been recognized as the leaders of the reorganized party for the campaign of 1894. I am not blaming those leaders or any or either of them, but I teel now as I have felt for a long time that Democratic auccess under the old leadership in the city of Brooklyn is impossible. I do not deny that important Democratic victories were won under it. But like the grandfather's clock, it has stopped never to go again."

Mr. York moved that the Congress district

the grandfather's clock, it has scopped never to again."

Mr. York moved that the Congress district delegates meet in the Thomas Jefferson building on Saturday night to select candidates to fili vacancies now existing in the State Committee. A lively debate followed, in the course of which Alderman McGarry spoke in favor of selecting the State Committeemen then and there. "I'd like to say now that Messrs. Delmar, McCarty, and Coffey did not resign from the State Committee because they were compelled to do so, but because they saw that their withdrawal would be for the best interests of the party."

of the party."
"That's right, John," shouted a voice in the gallery. "That's right. Give it to 'em!"
Everybody looked up and recognized Alderman Dunne as the speaker. The motion of Mr. York was finally adopted and the committee adjourned. CITY FOTE CANVASSED.

Republican Candidate Morey Will Make His Contest in the Assembly.

The work of canvassing the vote of the city at the recent election was completed by the Board the result will be declared to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock. At 3 o'clock the full Board met to dispose of the several protests filed by unsuc-cessful candidates against declaring the election of their opponents. As the Board has nothing to do with protests not affecting the face of the returns, and as only one of the eleven pro tests filed dealt with that subject, it was the only one which was heeded, all the others being iled with the County Clerk. The protest which was considered was that of George Malraison, Milholland candidate for Alderman in the Eighth district, who objected to an error is computation which would deprive him of

The other contestants were: George E. Morey, Republican candidate for Assemblyman in the Twenty-fifth district: Thomas F. Eagan. Resublican candidate for Alderman in the Sixeanth: James L. Stewart and John C. O'Neill, Republican candidates for Assemblyman and Republican candidates for Assemblyman and Alderman in the Fourteenth; William H. Kilbay, Republican candidate for Alderman in the Second; Michael O'Sullivan and Robert Peach, Republican candidates for Assemblyman and Alderman in the First; E. Holbrook Cushman, Republican candidate for Alderman in the Thirteenth, and John Murray Mitchell, Republican candidate for Congress in the Eighth Congress district.

district.

In the case of Morey it seemed evident that the inspectors, in making up the returns in the Tenth Election district of the Twenty-fifth Assembly district, had made an error and transposed the votes for Morey and John C. Henneberry, the Grace candidate, thus electing Stephen S. Blake, the Tammany candidate, by 19 phen S. Blake, the Tammany candidate, by 19 votes. The returns on their face, however, show that Henneberry received 94 votes and Morey 43, and as no effort was made on the part of Morey to compel the election inspectors to make the correction, the Board of Canvassers could do nothing but canvass the return as it came to them. Henneberry, who was present yesterday, said that there was no doubt that Morey received the larger number of votes. Morey will contest in the Assembly, where he will have an allowance made for costs.

Mr. Cushman, in his protest, alleges illegal interference on the part of Police Commissioner John C. Sheehan as invalidating the vote of the Twenty-fifth election district of the Thirteenth Assembly district.

FEDERAL WATCHMEN TO GO. No Money to Pay Them-Great Bemand for

The Hon. Timothy Justinian Campbell, whose brother runs the food shop in the Custom House, was on the rampage yesterday. Defeated for Congress and wrinkled by the cares of his three-cornered fight, the Hon. Timothy was not in a mood to learn with equanimity of an order received yesterday from Secretary Cartisle, dismissing all of the watchmen on duty at the new Appraiser's stores. There are ten of these watchmen, and the Secretary ordered their decapitation on the ground that the appropriation to build the new stores is exhausted. The watchmen are to go on the last day of the month. The piasterers are still at work, but they, too are to

plasterers are still at work, but they, too, are to go.
Only two watchmen have been retained, and the Hon. Timothy stamped about and waved his arms because his watchmen were among those who are to walk the plank. The Secretary explains that there is no hope for a change in the programme until Congress gives an additional appropriation. The Secretary's order coming on the beels of the Democratic defeat was considered hard. All of the high Foderal officials in New York city are daily besieged by Democrata begging for places, no matter how humble. One of these officials said:

"Men once in good standing in business come and beg for messengers' places. The demand for laborers' places is extraordinary. We are doing the best we can, but there is a long and hard winter before some of these unfortunates."

E. Ellery Anderson Rebuked

The Nominating Committee of the Reform Club has seen fit to leave the name of E. Ellery Anderson off the official ticket for members o the Board of Trustees. In his stead they have named William B. Hernblower. Mr. Anderson is a member of the present Hoard, and all others whose terms expire this year were renominated. They are Thomas G. Slicarman. Seth Terry, and Isidor Straus. Mr. Anderson is one of the charter members of the club, and was its President for two years. He supported David H. Hif for Governor and Hugh J. Grant for Mayor. Mr. Hornblower was a supporter of Wheeler and Strong.

Connecticut's Official Vote.

HARTFORD, Nov. 21 .- The State Board of Canessers, consisting of State Secretary Phelan. Treasurer Sanger, and Comptroller Staub, met Treasurer Sanger, and Comptroller, State, met at the Capitol this afternoon and canvassed the records of the votes cast at the State election. They made the official count of the votes: Gov-ernor-Total vote, 154,581; Coffin (rieg.), 83, 975; Cady (Dem.), 68,287; Pond (Pro.), 2:310; Bingham (People's), 1,546; Tuckey (Socialist-Labor), 829; scattering, 34. Coffin's plurality, 17,688; majority, 12,969.

Dr. Parkhurst Braves the Fog.

The Rev. Dr. Parkhurst's cold was so muc better yesterday that he was able to through the rain and fog from Lakewood. He refused to be interviewed on the political situation, and only said that he had come to town to look after some of his correspondence.

Col. Strong to Heston. Mayor-elect William L. Strong went to Boston yesterday. He will dine with the Home Market tilub to-night, and will not return to the city un-til next Monday.

Diamonds.

To buy Diamonds now, will be a good nvestment. The rise in the duty will make them more expensive after the present supply is exhausted.

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> 52 West 14th St. POLITICAL NOTES.

Among the provisional estimates for 1893 is the following: "West End Avenue-planting, care and preservation of trees, pursuant to chapter 48 of the laws of 1894, one dollar."

The office of Mayor of New York is statutory, not nstitutional, and its tenure, under legal decisions is to be regulated by the Legislature in a manner not in conflict with the Constitution.

Three States only have no Grand Army Department -Wyoming, Mississippi, and North Carolina. The first is included, for Grand Army purposes, with Colo-rado: the second with Louisiana, and the third with Virginia. There are fifty five posts of the Grand Army in New York city, and it cannot be truthfully said that the city is neglectful of the interests of Grand Army men. Besides the exemptions estab lished by the Legislature in the interest of army and navy veterans, which, practically, secure them while in office from removal, the city aupropriates every year \$5,000 to be dispensed for charitable purposes among Grand Army men under the authority of the Department of Charilles and Correction. It appro-priates also \$8,000 each year for the burial of honorsbly discharged soldlers or sailors, this fund being under the jurisdiction of the Board of Health.

The next Legislature, hawing the power, is very some talk of a subdivision of Eric county by separating Buffale from the county towns. By the State cen sus of 1892 the population of Eric county was 347,328. By the same census the population of the city of Buffalo was 270,706. This left the county towns, of which there are twenty-five. Tonawanda being the largest, with a population of 68,500, which is larges than the population of forty-two of the sixty counties of the State and a little larger than the population of Niagara county, which adjoins Eric. Should this dion of forty-two of the sixty countie vision be made, the twenty-five county towns will probably retain the designation of Eric county, and the city of Buffalo will become officially Buffalo county.

Though the present Election law seemed to prescribe penalties for every possible offence incident to the suffrage, it is defective in one respect in the opinion of one of the Republican Assemblymen elect in this city. He purchase tickets for fairs, balls, chowder parties, or other entertainments.

Under the amended Constitution one of the most important city offices after Jan. 1, 1896, will be that of County Clerk. He has now control of the patron age of the Supreme Court, but thereafter the two other courts, Superior and Common Pleas, will come under his jurisdiction in this matter, and he will have a larger number of offices at his disposal than any public official with the exception of the Cor The Republicans are already arranging for the be-

stowal of committee honors in the next Congress. Tom Reed, they believe, will be elected Speaker, and Julius C. Burrows, his first Beutenant, will become a United States Senator from Michigan. D. B. Hender son of Iowa is likely, they believe, to be Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, and Cannon of Illinois Chairman of the Committee on Appropria tions. Stone of Pennsylvania they regard as the most probable Chairman of the Committee on Coinage, but the Chairmanship of the Committee on Foreign Affairs is not yet disposed of, nor have they made provision for any New York Republican Congressman at the head of any prominent committee.

It is well understood among local politicians that ollowing the December primaries of the Tammany iail organization there will be changes in district sadership. State Senator Timothy D. Suilivan has not made a success of his leadership in the Third district. and he is going back to the Second to resume his work there, succeeding Justice Divver, who resign ly before election. In the Seventh Assemble Joseph Martin, defeated for reflection as Alderman on Nov. 6, is to be deposed, and a change in the Eleventh district, which made a very poor showing at the late election for Tammany Hall, is more than probable. The four other districts in which new leaders are likely are the Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Twenty-seventh, and Twenty-eighth. After a defeat such as overpowered Tammany at the recent election a reorganization of forces is always made, and a change in six districts this year would not, politicians think, be any too radical. The First Assembly district, under Col. Murphy's leadership, did well for Tammany Hall. Coroner Fitzpatrick in the Fourth and Deputy County Clerk Scully in the Fifth carried through both of their local nominees. in the Sixth was equally successful, and Boyle in the Ninth saved an Assemblyman to Tammany, though Col. Strong's majority in the district was 1,000. In the Eighteenth district Tammany did very well locally.

five instead of thirty Assembly districts in New York, and the task of apportioning them will devolve upon the next Board of Aldermen. Five New York districts, the Twenty-third, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, and Twenty-ninth, will probably be subdivided, and the other districts of the city will emain substantially as now.

The sixteen counties of Michigan which constitute what is called the Michigan peninsula, between Lake Michigan and Lake Superior, are in one Congressional district. In the election of 1892 it was carried by the Hepublicans by a majority of 3,000. At the recent election Mr. Stevenson, the sitting member, was re-elected by a majority of 25,000, making this the banner Republican Congressional district in the

Ex-Assemblyman Thomas H. Robertson of the Twenty-seventh district is said to be a candidate for Ser ceant at Arms of the next Assembly. The pay of the ergeant at Arms is \$6 a day during the session.

One result of the adoption of the Greater New York project is the fact that some legislation will be necessary by Congress as well as by the New York Legisla-When New York is united with Brooklyn. Staten Island, and the Long Island and Westchester towns, one Postmaster only will be required to look after the city's postal needs, and the minor offices will be consolidated. In postal matters the United States Government does not recognize subdivisions of the one city, and the new Greater New York Post Office will, in the extent of its operations, be second only to that of the city of London. The adoption of the Greater New York project will make no difference as regards the Custom House.

One peculiar thing about the expenses of Congres-sional candidates in New York city this year is that in nearly every case the defeated candidate spens nore than the successful nominee,

There is again talk of a new charter for the city of New York, though it is a fact that appears to be known to very few persons that New York, having at present no charter, is not at all likely to secure a new one. It nay get a charter or it may be compelled to wait

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